

HAVE YOU SEEN CHICAGO

James Randall Dunn Writes to "The Independent."

IS THERE A GODDESS OF DRESS?

A Dreadful Mix-up of Genders on the Boulevard—A Particular Laundry—Art and Music and Massillon Talent and Invention Abroad.

CHICAGO, May 8.—After the heat of a local political battle I find grateful solace in the cooling breezes of Lake Michigan. From my window, just across the narrow park, the picture of lake and sky, all in blues and grays and shifting shadows, forms the antithesis of the noisy, bustling, city streets just behind. Glorious weather makes even Chicago life worth living, and the natural and artificial beauties of the wonderful parks and boulevards attract the throngs—mostly on wheels.

Have you seen Chicago of late, and since she is bicycle-mad? No? Then you don't know the new woman on our native heath. Such costumes! Is there a goddess of dress? and is she asleep and dreaming of an era of better form? I give you my word—I thought I knew something about the proper draping of the female form divine, but I find it difficult to distinguish the gender of the hats, coats, knickerbockers and colors of the fitting, elusive cybers. But there are others—skirts long and skirts short, and no skirts at all; knickerbockers closely fitting and bloomers loose; gingham occasionally, golf stockings now and then, and ordinary black nosery, with no apologies, in profusion.

The equestriennes now often ride astride here and all the world seems topsy-turvy. Apropos—during our sojourn here during the World's Fair, our laundress refused to eat eggs with her luncheon, on the plea that "men makes 'em." The mistress urged and argued, explaining that "men make only the machines for hatching eggs, and couldn't compete with the humble hen in their production," when the maid replied, "Hun! You don't know Chicago!" Longer acquaintance invests this sage remark with impressive force.

But there are compensations for life even in Chicago. Music, art, literature—each has a well defined footing, and society is largely based upon the clubs devoted to the arts and sciences.

Theodore Thomas easily sways the musical world with the magic wand which controls his matchless orchestra. I had the rare pleasure of hearing at one concert, the Thomas orchestra with the famous Apollo Club in chorus, as a background to the oratorio work of our old friend, Mme. Van der Vuer Green, assisted by Clementine Devere, Ben Davies and the charming Welshman, Efrangeon Davies. There we have had Plunket Green's rich voice in his Irish ballads, and Brema and the Henschels, singing love songs into each other's eyes! Today I have been privileged in hearing one of our own city's most charming girls, Miss Harrison, whose voice, developing rare sweetness and compass, will one day command the homage of critical old Massillon and the world.

The Art Institute, with its nucleus of World's Fair gems and traditions, has developed into the center of artistic life and contains a fine collection of the highest order of bronzes, marbles and casts together with the best work in oils and water colors culled from the World's Fair display.

Bernhardt with her shrugs and tragic French; Drew with his rolling eyes and French comedy; Salvini with his romantic and much abused Hamlet, have led the "mimic world" since Mrs. Caroline Miskel Hoyt, the "contented woman," with the much exploited shoulders finished her engagement here. By far the most artistic work in the "contented woman" was that of Mrs. Clarke, a charming and talented Chicago society woman.

Over a Welsh rarebit last night I met a prominent engineer (associated with Ferris in the big wheel) who was a friend of our friend Harter. He was with Mr. Harter the day before his death, when the latter complained greatly of severe pains in the head. The Ferris wheel is being erected on the north side of the city, surrounded by a miniature Midway Plaisance.

McKinley, McKinley, McKinley! The name one hears everywhere! In the home circle, in social gatherings, on the streets, "on Change," in the Press Club and all the clubs—everywhere the same enthusiasm is invoked. Never except at a national convention have I seen such intense interest as was manifest during the Springfield convention. The verdict was the natural spontaneous voice of the people. I am informed that the work begun by the Massillon Glass Workers' Club had rich fruitage in the Illinois convention.

McKinley—Protection—Prosperity—voices the serious sentiment of all classes. The major is fortunate in his friends here and his friendship is a tower of strength. The biggest man in Chicago today is H. H. Kohlsaat—who made his vast fortune in popular priced lunch rooms. The same perfect executive skill is making his great newspapers, the Times-Herald and Evening Post, a magnificent property. I found him a little big man—small in stature with a suave manner and boyish smile, and a brainy look from clear, direct eyes, which compels respect. His enthusiastic love for the little major entitles him to honorable mention if not to a place in your famous Canton cabinet.

I spent an evening hour at the site of

the World's Fair. Alas! even a vivid memory of ten months of that memorable year, spent in the service of an ungrateful republic, upon these famous scenes, could not conjure the actual past. I sat upon a broken timber on the site of my old office and tried to be sentimental, but the most prominent feeling was renewed wonder at the size of the hole where the grand Manufacturers' building once stood; and the recollections of my varied experiences with the crafty foreigners who sought and too often found a free trade solution of the requirements of the McKinley bill, brought smiles in the place of melancholy reminiscences.

A sample of the Martin mail wagon is on exhibition here and arousing considerable interest on the part of mail carriers, newspaper people and others. Massillon ought to appreciate this infant industry.

JAMES RANDALL DUNN.

MCKINLEY AS A BABY.

A Hitherto Unpublished Chapter in His Career.

JUST LIKE ALL OTHER BABIES.

The Man Who is Going to be President Cried, was Spanked, Played, Spilt Wood, Went to the Circus and Grew Up Like All Other Flesh and Blood Boys.

There's luck in odd numbers, so Shakespeare said, and William McKinley is his mother's seventh child. He is not the seventh child of a seventh child, for his mother was born only sixth in her family, but if the signs of destiny are not altogether upon his side, the facts seem to be making up for the slight discrepancy. Of the many biographies of William McKinley, all have been lavish in their descriptions of him as soldier, statesman and citizen, but no one has ever yet undertaken to treat of him as a baby. He entered the world on the 29th day of January, in the village of Niles, on a cold and stormy day, when the snow was heaped up in drifts, and while his mother veniently denies that he was a better looking baby than any of those that came before or after, he did have that rose, and it has remained with him ever since. He had brown hair, too, and lots of it, and the general cast of his countenance was not so very different from the matured lines of today. He was what they call a crying baby. He cried a great deal, and he was spanked a great deal.

Well, when that baby William came, the other little McKinleys gathered around and took turns at holding him and putting on his wooden garments, for Mrs. McKinley is a great believer in wool, and is firmly convinced that no baby can be successfully reared without being encased in clothing of that material. Her boys and girls grew up in wool and it is barely possible that the grown up McKinley's respect for the American sheep as an institution, is due to contact and absorption.

Considered as an infant, he was only "muddling good." Mrs. McKinley, who has had a large experience in such matters, says that it is not natural for children to be good. Their goodness comes from education and rearing. For this purpose Mrs. McKinley made use of an honest old fashioned switch, which, being laid with zealous hand on certain substantial portions of the juvenile anatomy, produces anguish of spirit. William McKinley has more than once felt the force of parental authority thus exerted, but as a rule, he was obedient, as he was always gentle. His mother never resorted to the rod until other means had failed. Separation was the more common form of punishment, and after the lad had been locked in a room by himself he soon perceived the error of his way. Now it is worthy of remark that after the punishment, he always came forth chastened and sweetened. The McKinley boys never sulked, and they seldom lost their tempers; and if they did, they soon found that it simply wasn't in them to "stay mad."

After the baby William had been weaned, he took with keen relish to a diet of rice and milk, and soon learned to love ginger snaps, apple pie, and every sweet kishaw which his mother could make. His sweet tooth developed early, but he liked also good, hearty, muscle-making food, with which the family table abounded. There were no markets in those days, and it was the custom of substantial people, like the McKinleys, to have a quarter of beef in the cellar, yard upon yard of sausage; dozens of hams, and everything else suitable to a pioneer's table. Consequently, the McKinley boys grew up strong, sweet and useful. She taught them, and taught them by precept, that to enjoy this world one should get pleasure out of every day, and she constantly held before their minds the venerable axiom that Satan finds some mischief for idle hands to do. For the purpose of preventing any evil results, the family wood pile was always available. The fire wood came in lengths four feet long, and it had to be sawed and split in quarters. Abner and William being about of an age, looked after the wood pile, and there was some slight rivalry between them to make the best showing. William, being powerfully built, was an exceptionally good chopper, but his brother, being something of an organizer, usually succeeded in getting help from his boy friends, and thus had the larger pile to his credit.

The boy William was a serious child, who preferred books to exercise and indulged in out of door sports more from desire to be accommodating than because of any real taste in that direction. He had a great reputation for playing fair, and his companions all liked him, but he preferred his studies, and liked the society of girls, because they were less noisy and less rough. As a small child he played with his sisters' dolls. The family breakfasted at 7 o'clock, dined at noon, and sat down to supper at half

past five. At 7 o'clock it was bed time; these were the rules of the house, and as inflexible as the law of the Medes and the Persians, for Mrs. McKinley was convinced that regularity was one of the essentials to a sound constitution, and she laments today that demands upon his time interfere somewhat with the habits of a lifetime.

He was always gentle in his manner and deferential to his elders. He liked to go to circuses and his mother believed that it was good for him to know some thing of the world as he expanded. He was a bookish boy, fond of cramming his head with useful information, and his occasional earnings he generally invested in books. He did not learn to dance, because the Methodists of those days did not believe in dancing, and Master William was reared on Methodism as well as bread and milk. He was fond of Sunday school, and if he hadn't been he would have had to go just the same. He was not more than 11 years old when he joined the church at Niles. Liquors and wines were unknown to the household except in pudding sauce, or on rare occasions when physical calamity had to be guarded against. His home life was as sunny and happy as himself, and he grew into manhood rounded out with all the practical qualities and little refinements, that today enter into the composition of a strong and genuine nature.

COURT HOUSE AND CANTON.

Treasurer of the Republican Committee Files His Report—Probate Court.

CANTON, May 1.—The treasurer of the Republican central committee has filed his report with the clerk of courts of the money received and expended for the primary election held April 15, 1896. The amount received from the various candidates aggregates \$125. This sum was expended in various ways and there is yet \$74.81 due the Repository Printing Co. and \$15.25 due the Record Publishing Co.

The will of Holden Lurson, of Perry township, has been filed for probate. Warren Koons has been appointed administrator of the estate of Clara L. Bush, of Canton.

COXEY'S MAN NOT INDICTED.

The Grand Jury Reports Its Findings.

CANTON, May 5.—The grand jury reported about noon. Fourteen cases were considered and eight true bills were found. Editor Alexander, of Woodfield, whom Citizen Coxe wished prosecuted for criminal libel, was among the six not indicted. The witnesses examined number ninety. Indictments were reported as follows: W. H. Jones, embezzlement; Joseph Green, William Woods, August Balizer, John Connolly and Charles Bender, burglary and larceny; Matthew West, keeping a saloon open on Sunday; W. J. Kaufman, selling liquor to minors.

HELP FOR THE BAND BOYS.

A Popular Subscription to Defend Them.

The arrest of Henry Yost and Charles Coxe, members of the Military Band, for exploding fire works the other night, as a part of the selection of America, has created more interest than any local case since Carl Brown's dodged the stale egg Mayor Schott seemed surprised when the defendants pleaded not guilty, and demanded a jury trial. The case will be heard next Wednesday. Lawyer McMillan has volunteered to represent the musicians, and subscriptions are being obtained to a paper headed as follows: "We, the undersigned, citizens of Massillon, do hereby agree to pay the amount opposite our names to defend the Military Band in their suit pending for playing 'America' with fireworks in the band stand May 6."

J. W. Foltz has charge of this paper, and lots of people are showing how they feel by chipping in to foot the bills. The defense is, of course, that as the exploding of the crackers was required to produce the harmony as written in the score they should be regarded as musical instruments.

The American flag is going to be waved at a great rate at the trial. The band boys are thoroughly aroused. They think that as they gave the concert without money and without price it is hard luck to be arrested because some of the notes jarred upon the sensitive ears of Policeman Seaman, and especially when they were playing so patriotic a selection as "America." This, they think, is not encouraging music, and they do not believe that any jury can be formed that will convict them.

The ordinance, they argue, was framed to cover real offenses against the dignity and order of the city, and not to apply to band concerts. They don't hesitate to believe that policemen who are searching for really disorderly persons can find them, and that too, without going outside of the park.

MAKING FAST TIME.

The Inter-Urban Line and Its New Schedule.

The experiment of the Canton-Massillon Electric railway with its thirty-six minute schedule was noted Wednesday. Since then the highly geared motors have been doing even better, and the trips between the two cities are being made regularly in thirty-six minutes and frequently in thirty. The cars depart every hour, as before. Trailers have been dispensed with, and smoking is permitted in the rear seats.

A few of the farmers along the line threaten to join the company from running so rapidly, but it is not thought that they will proceed. The patrons of the company like the fast time too well.

Democratic National Convention Excursions to Chicago.

Tickets to Chicago will be sold at reduced rates via Pennsylvania Lines July 3, 4, 5 and 6; good returning until July 12th; details may be obtained by applying to Ticket Agent of Pennsylvania Lines.

WONDERS OF CORONADO

Tired of Saying "Thermometer 70°, Weather Clear."

THE WEATHER NEVER CHANGES.

A Talk About the Place That is as Far West as You Can Get in This Republic Without Getting Drowned—Business Customs of San Francisco.

CORONADO BEACH, May 1.—Have I ever written of the glories and the peace of this Western home—as far West as you can get without getting drowned? Each day you greet your friends with the same "What a perfect day!" until for very weariness of the phrase you think that it must be parrots or you could think of something else to say, yet there is nothing better to say, and everyone says it—in fact, you are forced to. Even the statistician of the weather bureau got so tired of the daily report year in and year out through all the (not) changing seasons of the ever-repeated "thermometer seventy degrees, weather clear," that he discharged two or three observers thinking they were not attending to business per rules, and then found out for himself that there is hardly ever a change here. Today, like 350 days in the year, the air is full of tone; a gentle breeze blows from sunrise to sundown that comes straight from Japan, and is purified in the coming. The sun shines for all, tempered by never a cloud in the azure sky, yet so mellowed by the ozone above us that it is as pleasant to walk in the rays as it is to lie on the wild flowers, spread ankle deep like a carpet of yellow and blue and gold and purple, under a palm or one of our own fig trees, minus the vine, and like all days of the year, the babies play on the sands of the beach or among the flowers, with never a wrap such as your Eastern March encumbers them with.

Imagine an island set in the blue sea a mile from the mainland; in extent, say one mile wide by three long. It was laid out by a company from its virgin state to be a place of lovely residences for the prospective great city of San Diego. That all the plans for the future did not materialize does not destroy the fact that Coronado's avenues, parks and the whole general scheme were accomplished as though the future were a certainty. Its beautiful botanical garden with every variety of tropic plant or fruit—rose, a wonder in itself, its Palm avenue, a line of stately palms from one end to the other; and so with other avenues. Fig, Pepper, Eucalyptus. Most beautiful of all is Orange avenue, that runs from the bay to the ocean (where stands the finest resort hotel in the world—"Del Coronado"—handsomely paved and carpeted with artificial stone for nearly two miles, on each side a row of cedars. In the central way the electric car track, on each side of which is a row of palms, alternated with beds of marguerites, which stand as high as you do, a round ball of white blossoms (or yellow) three feet in diameter and never out of bloom. On each side of this the drive, paved with adobe clay, hard, red and smooth as asphalt, an ideal roadway for the bike as well as for four in hands.

But when I speak of the bay you don't know, do you, that stretch of water, nearly a mile wide, lying between us and the main land, forms San Diego Bay, one of the few perfect harbors of the world; deep enough to take in the largest vessel afloat, as witnessed by the view from the window near which I write, for there lie the Philadelphia, flag-ship of the Pacific squadron (her Marine Band at this moment playing "The Bohemian Girl" on the lawn of the hotel) and the monitors Monterey and Monadnock, and the Bennington, Alert and Albatross. The other day we had the Italian "Cristoforo Colombo" and the Britisher, "Amphitrite," here, and all these things help to make life gay and joyous, with something of the pomp that pleases the eye and ear, for the courtesies of the hotel are extended to them and the bright uniforms and good fellowship of the officers, most conspicuous at the semi-weekly evening dances, add to the pleasures of the ladies with whom brass buttons are epaulettes are proverbially fetching, though I do notice among our American girls here that a good fellow is never slighted simply because he is surrounded by uniforms.

The electric launches of the war vessels, gliding from place to place, vividly recall the ever dear memories of the Columbian Fair, as they sound their shrill whistles. The gigs and cutters, manned by the tars in white are pretty sights, and the strains of the national anthem, as they come to you across the water from the flag-ship band each evening as the flag is lowered, following the sun set gun from the post on shore, are more than inspiring. While in harbor the men have an opportunity for shore drill, and the calisthenic drill of the 300 marines, by which every muscle is exercised, using the rifle in the movements and all to the swinging tunes of "See Saw," "There's Only One Girl," "Side-walks of New York," and such popular songs, done in march time, is even prettier than battalion drill.

Beyond the harbor to the east, across which our ferry plies in ten minute trips, lies San Diego on the rising slopes backed to the foot hills of the mountains thirty miles away, by ranches of lemons, oranges, nuts and fruit, all brought out of desert soil by irrigation. Most notable of special tracts is Chula Vista, a beautiful collection of ranches, separated from each other in 40 acre blocks by beautiful tree and palm lined avenues and covering in all about 6,000 acres. These are nearly all in trees from two to six years old, largely lemons, and

some bearing fully and paying their owners handsomely.

There is a disposition to plant only lemons now and even to change groves from oranges to lemons by grafting. We are such a distance from the best markets that the lemon is much the better fruit to produce, it need not be sold until the market shows a demand, if properly cured and transports and keeps in better condition.

Further beyond in the foot-hill valleys lie the raisin grape vineyards and still further, fifty miles from here the El Cajon (Kahoon) and Julian Mountain valleys where they have changing seasons, hot in summer sometimes, snow in winter and frosts sufficient to bring out juicy apples and harder fruits.

With all its great fruit production, I don't believe any single fruit has the best flavor of the choicest Eastern fruits and I account for that feeling in this way. The most favored section of the East (in each kind of fruit) devotes itself to what it produces best and the general markets of the great cities draw each different supply from the best source. Witness that your watermelons come from Georgia, your apples from north-west New York, your peaches from Michigan (or from New Jersey in spite of the annual reported frosts that kill the whole prospective crop), your oranges from Florida, and so on through the list to the great state of California, large enough to cover in area, Ohio, Maine, New York and seven other of your Eastern states combined, produces and markets all and more than you gather from all corners.

Is it a marvel that she is not at her best in everything? Is it not rather a wonder that we have these at our door and fresh peas, asparagus, etc., the year round while our Chinaman hater throws in more lettuce every day than we can use. What an empire here when the people arrive by rail and by nature. At present, you know in all this vast Pacific slope, comprising five states (including tributary Nevada and Arizona) there is not one metropolis—San Francisco—but little larger, though a thousand times more metropolitan than Cincinnati, and it is peculiar, that any old-timer, though he may then be a thousand miles away, says he is going down "to the city," and every other old-timer who hears him so express his intention, knows that he means he is going to San Francisco. And in the city, by the way, is a peculiar business feature, viz: There are but two days in each month when bills are presented and collected for, in these hard times, a trial made at collecting, and these are "steamer days," so called because back in the days of '80, before the use of trunk lines and rail express, the steamers arrived and departed on the 13th and 27th of each month, bringing goods and taking away gold dust, etc., and on these two days all settlements were made between the man who hated to give up, but had to, and the one who exacted his due. So, to-day if you, as a tender foot, present a bill on "steamer day," and the merchant, whose cashier is sick or absent, or who has left his cash drawer key at home on "steamer day," subjects himself to the suspicion that he is "shaky."

But, barring the one city, to which Oakland is as Brooklyn to New York, we have aspiring cities desirous to share the once-entire trade of San Francisco. They are, on the north, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland, and on the south, Los Angeles, each ranking in size about like Dayton, Toledo or Columbus. Dropping at once, thence to say to towns of from ten to twenty thousand people, and 140 towns of from one to eight thousand, you are down to small towns, and you will realize how sparsely peopled all this vast area is, and something of what its development will be in the next half century.

JAMER SUTER DEAD.

The End Comes Peacefully on Thursday Morning.

The death of James Suter occurred at 10:30 o'clock Thursday morning at his home in Summit street, near the Warthorst stone quarry, of a complication of diseases arising from an obstruction of bowels. Mr. Suter had not been in good health for nearly a year and for the past several days his death has been hourly expected. He was conscious to the last and passed peacefully away.

James Suter was a native of Switzerland, born in 1825 and was therefore 71 years of age. Mr. Suter received a good education in his native land and came to this country in 1818. He came direct to Massillon and was first engaged as a clerk in Hiram H. Wellman's dry goods store. Fifteen months later he entered the employ of his uncle, Frank Warthorst, who operated a stone quarry. His true worth soon became apparent and he was made foreman of the work.

In 1864 he leased the quarry and operated it alone for eighteen months. In 1867 he organized the Warthorst, Suter & Everhard company, under which title it continued until 1882 when it became Warthorst & Co., the present title. Mr. Suter always took an active part in the business of the concern and at the time of his death was the quarry superintendent.

Mr. Suter was first married in Canton in 1861 to Miss Augusta Pietzcker. She died leaving one child, Anna, who is now Mrs. John Becker, of this city. Mr. Suter's second union occurred in New York city in 1878 when he married Miss Minnie Pietzcker, a sister of his first wife. She died in 1880 and some years later Mr. Suter married Mrs. Minnie Breckel who had five children by her first marriage. Mr. Suter was a member of St. John's Evangelical church. He was a staunch Republican and as such represented the third ward in the city council for two years and was the president of that body for one year.

Christian Endeavor Washington Excursions.

Low rate tickets to Washington account Christian Endeavor convention will be sold via Pennsylvania Short Lines July 4, 5, 6 and 7; good to return until July 15, with privilege to extend limit until July 31. See Pennsylvania line ticket agents for details.

Now is the time to subscribe.

MUST HAVE BRIDGES.

Columbian Heights Knocks to be Admitted.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.

A Report Read Showing What Must Be Done to Procure the Much Needed Bridges to the New Part of the City—Reciprocity.

The monthly meeting of the board of trade was held in the mayor's court room, Thursday night, with a fair attendance. The committee to which the Columbian Heights bridge was referred presented the following report:

COLUMBIAN HEIGHTS BRIDGES

Your committee to which was referred the matter of a bridge over the canal and river at Columbian Heights, report, that, to secure a bridge as conditions are a present, with Columbian Heights outside the city limits, it will be necessary to petition the city to open up a street from Erie street to the corporation line, at the point where the bridge or roadway would end at its eastern terminus. It would be necessary to petition the township trustees to establish a road from Isabella street in Columbian Heights, westward to the first township road, the one running north and south, distant about one-third or one-half mile. The expense of making the road would fall on the township; this would include the purchase of the necessary land, now used for farming. The township trustees would petition the county commissioners for the bridge, and their petition should be seconded by petitions from the city council, taxpayers generally, and all persons who would use the bridge, whether citizens of Massillon or the surrounding country. The county would bear the expense of the bridge, except that part passing over the property of the railroad companies. Sometimes railroad companies bear all the expense of bridges over their property, other times county and city join with them and each bear a certain portion of the cost. The effect upon the bridge project of having Columbian Heights made a part of the city, would be to take this matter out of the jurisdiction of the township trustees, and make it a matter for consideration by the city council, and county commissioners. With Columbian Heights a part of the city, with its streets laid out, it will be necessary for the city to establish a street from Erie street, westward to the corporation line, to meet the bridge, or the roadway. The cost of the bridge would be borne by the county, whether Columbian Heights is a part of the city or not.

Respectfully submitted,
J. C. CORNS,
ROBT. P. SKINNER,
C. M. RESSLELL,
L. A. KOONS.

The report was accepted on a motion by J. H. Hunt. On a second motion by W. B. Humberger, the report was referred to the committee on public improvements, with instructions to take immediate steps toward effecting the admittance of Columbian Heights to the city of Massillon.

A communication recently received from Washington, D. C., from the sub-committee of the committee on ways and means, of the house of representatives, was, at the last meeting, referred to a committee. The letter solicited an expression of the board on the following points: "Was the effect of reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the government with certain foreign nations under the authority of the tariff act of 1890, favorable or unfavorable to the foreign commerce of the United States? What was the effect of their repeal by tariff act of 1891? Is it expedient and advisable to apply the reciprocity principle to future tariff legislation, and to enact a general law authorizing the President to negotiate reciprocity treaties with foreign nations, so far as possible? What can be accomplished by diplomatic negotiations in extending the export trade of the United States?"

The following report of the committee on the above questions was accepted:

REPORT ON RECIPROCITY.

Your committee to which was referred the communication from the sub-committee on reciprocity and commercial treaties of the House of Representatives at Washington, report that so far as our local interests are concerned the matter of export business has not been of sufficient quantity or of such nature as to be affected by the reciprocity treaties entered into with foreign countries prior to 1894. Under these circumstances we can only report what has been the observation and understanding by the committee of the workings of these treaties. That is, that they have been beneficial to the industries of this country that were directly interested. As to the second question, we think the repeal of this law has worked a hardship to lines of business seeking foreign trade. As to the third question, we favor the policy of introducing the principle of reciprocity in future trade legislation in Congress. We believe the diplomatic service of this country can aid materially in extending the export trade of this country.

Respectfully submitted,
J. C. CORNS,
W. R. HARRISON,
ANDREW BOERNER,
C. OSCAR OLSON,
JOHN SILK,
CHAS. F. SNYDER.

The Detroit chamber of commerce extended an invitation to the local board to attend the national commercial tariff convention, to be held in that city in June. W. K. L. Warwick and James Corns were named as delegates. At this convention the question of taking the tariff question out of politics will be discussed. Business men generally are invited to attend the convention. The board then adjourned.

THE INDEPENDENT

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

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18 North Erie St., Massillon, O.

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MONDAY, MAY 11, 1896

SOME PASSING OBSERVATIONS

The failure of the intellectual foundations of the Canton News-Democrat to obtain or publish any political news of national moment possibly justifies that newspaper's interest in the subject matter of an editorial printed in Wednesday's INDEPENDENT, and also contributed by wire to a New York paper, suggesting the course of the future President. While some complaint might be made that its comment should have been within the lines of common courtesy, that can also be excused on the ground of the writer's general ignorance and lack of breeding. What THE INDEPENDENT said, and what it caused to be telegraphed abroad, purported to be the purely personal opinion of Mr. A. C. Tonner, that in the event of Mr. McKinley's election, the policy of the administration should be to call congress together in extra session, repeal the Wilson bill, re-enact the McKinley bill, and at the extra session re-adjust the tariff laws to suit existing conditions. THE INDEPENDENT had permission to use this matter as coming from Mr. Tonner, and being his own personal view. It did so use it, and there was no breach of faith as the News-Democrat intimates. The suggestion created widespread interest. It struck a key note attuned to the popular fancy, and telegrams of inquiry reached the News-Democrat, written with the customary brevity, and not fairly interpreting the original dispatch. These inquiries conveyed the impression that Mr. Tonner's remarks had been inspired, whereas it had been explicitly stated that this was not so. Now the News-Democrat attempts to foist a false construction of the whole matter, charging that THE INDEPENDENT has played fast and loose with Mr. Tonner's confidence. There are no differences between Mr. Tonner and this paper. What he said he adheres to, and what THE INDEPENDENT says and forwarded it adheres to, and if the News-Democrat continues to read this paper with proper care it will doubtless glean many other items of valuable information, that it can warm over and turn to its own account in the vulgar manner which its readers doubtless enjoy.

TWO DAYS' LABOR.

Perhaps it has escaped general observation that the legislature, at the recently ended session, re-enacted the old law providing for the performance of labor on streets and public roads. As the council and Street Commissioner Uhlenhoff have been somewhat concerned about the streets for some time, they will be especially interested in this passage from the act:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Ohio, That the council of any municipal corporation may require each able bodied male person between the ages of twenty-one and fifty-five years, resident of the corporation, or territory attached as in this subdivision provided, to perform by himself or substitute, in each year, two days' labor upon the streets and alleys of such corporation, or upon the public roads or highways that he with such attached territory, which labor shall be in lieu of the two days' labor required to be performed upon roads and highways; and provided further, that such labor shall be commuted by the payment of three dollars (\$3.00) to be expended where the labor should have been applied.

Then there is a lot more that tells what will happen to violators of this law. The provisions of the statute also apply to townships. Councils and boards of trustees should get copies of this law at once and absorb its contents.

The Canton Record is espousing the cause of that energetic Republican, John Thomas, with a great deal of fervor. It says that he is being censured by some people because he is taking his own time to call the committee together for the purpose of selecting a county chairman. "Mr. Thomas," it continues, "was on or about the 19th day of July, 1895, elected county chairman for the period of 365 days, and until July 19, 1896, is the duly elected and qualified chairman of the county committee, and like all his predecessors, will serve out his year, all opposition to the contrary." The Record goes on to say that a bitter fight is being made this year for the chairmanship "by persons who never took any active part in county politics," which, as Sairy Gamp says, "is mentioning no names." It is to be deplored that any bitterness of feeling exists in regard to local affairs, and it ought to be overcome. It is the right of any Republican to aspire to any position within the gift of the party, and the contests should be engaged in with good humor on both sides. Factional disputes and factional machines are dangerous and should not be encouraged. Let us have peace.

ABOUT THE PHILLIPS BILL.

Very recently the Massillon Trades and Labor Assembly endorsed very strongly what is known as the Phillips bill and in this connection it is interesting to

note that an acknowledgment of this endorsement has been received from Congressman Taylor who says: "This is a measure which meets my hearty approval and we are hopeful that it will come before the House in a few days and be promptly passed." Senator Brice also acknowledges the endorsement and writes: "I will present it to the Senate as a memorial and request appropriate reference." Since these endorsements of the bill some later information comes to light on this subject supplied by Chas. R. Martin, general secretary-treasurer of the Knights of Labor who denounces the measure in the strongest possible terms.

The bill provides that the president shall appoint a commission of five men representative of labor, five men representative of agriculture, and five men representative of business. Each division of five is directed to appoint two additional commissioners to act with them on terms of equality. All commissioners are to serve for two years at a salary of \$5,000, each, per annum. Each division of seven may employ one legal advisor at \$5,000 per annum, also a secretary at a salary of \$200 per month. Furthermore expenses will be paid by the government if the bill passes to the amount of \$50,000 per annum. The duty of these commissioners, will be to investigate questions pertaining to immigration, labor, agriculture and business.

Mr. Martin says that the bill is being pushed by certain labor leaders and that the national department of labor can do all that the measure contemplates at a fraction of the cost. The leaders pushing the bill are representing that the working people and farmers want it to pass. He, however, criticizes it as "a soft snap bill" designed for the purpose of furnishing a body of men who are posing as reformers with berths at the expense of the government. "Does it not look," says he, "as if a member of congress who votes for this measure votes to shirk his own responsibility? If you want to kill the soft snap bill protest to your member of congress at once. We have had enough of this thing of 'leaders' using the name of organized labor to create appointive snags for their kind."

There is a great deal of truth in what Mr. Martin says. Many of the working men who have voted to endorse this bill have never read it, and have only the most vague idea of its provisions. From its title it seems to contemplate a movement in their interest, but the title is the least part of the bill, and it does certainly look just as Mr. Martin says that the real purpose of the measure is to provide some people with easy jobs. We elect congressmen and pay them salaries, mileage and employ secretaries for them, and they are supposed to give their entire time to the study of problems concerning the welfare of our people. We have a committee on labor and we have a national department of labor, and there is no reason why these forces cannot investigate the various issues now before the public just as well as these proposed commissioners. There is no guarantee that the committee of twenty-one will represent labor more accurately than members of congress already in office.

Out of the Public.
When I was a very little boy, writes Sir William Gregory in his autobiography, my grandfather, who was then under secretary for Ireland, took me to the chief secretary's room in Dublin castle and formally introduced me to Lord Melbourne.

After I had been with him for some little time he said, "Now, my boy, is there anything here you would like?" "Yes," I answered, pointing to a very large stick of sealing wax. "That's right," said Lord Melbourne, pressing on me a bundle of pens, "begin life early. All these things belong to the public, and your business must always be to get out of the public as much as you can."—Pearson's Weekly.

All on the Outside.
Speaking of libraries reminds me of a story I heard of a certain rich man who did build himself a new mansion, and wishing to set up a bookroom there he simply went to a real library, put down the names of the volumes and had them painted on boards that assimilated a library.

"Oh, it doesn't matter," he said. "You see, folks will never read 'em, and they look just as well."

The man who told me this story pointed to a couple of meaningless married folks.

"They are just like Mr. ———'s library," he said. And they were.—New York Recorder.

A Mugwump.
"Maw," said the little boy, "Johnny is such a Mugwump that I don't want to sleep with him any more."

"A Mugwump?"
"Yes, mamma. Didn't you tell me that a Mugwump was some one who would not take either side? And that's the way with Johnny. He always wants to sleep in the middle of the bed."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Surprise All Around.
Grandma (who has just arrived for a visit)—Well, Freddie, I suppose your father was greatly surprised to get my telegram saying I was coming?
Freddie—Yes, but mother was the most surprised.
Grandma—At the glad news, I suppose?
Freddie—No, at papa's language.—Detroit Free Press.

Now is the time to subscribe.

THE CHURCH IN AMERICA

Mr. J. C. Hardenbergh Talks
About the A. P. A.

A BRISTLING PUBLIC LECTURE.

The Speaker Charges a General Conspiracy on the Part of the Catholics to Subordinate all Interests in America to Those of the Pope of Rome.

"Does the church of Rome own America?" was the subject of a two hour's address delivered by J. C. Hardenbergh, of Cleveland, at the Armory, Thursday evening. After he had been introduced by Mr. George A. Kettering, of this city, Mr. Hardenbergh stated that he was a member of the American Protective Association and when the speech was concluded no one in the large audience had any reason to doubt the truthfulness of the assertion. A stand draped in the national colors stood in the center of the stage, and on it lay a copy of the constitution of the A. P. A. and a number of other interesting documents, to which he frequently referred and quoted from.

After spending half an hour in commenting on various passages in a little book entitled "A Plain Talk on Protestantism of Today," which he said had been written by a Catholic priest, Mr. Hardenbergh refreshed himself with a glass of cold water and then announced that notwithstanding the strong desire of the Catholics to have the United States go to war with England, a Protestant country, it will be an interminable time before such a conflict takes place. The day is past, he said, when Protestant countries will wage war against each other. He wanted to know why the church of Rome, unbidden, was so willing to supply the government with troops in the event of a war with England over the late Venezuela trouble, and it did not make the same offer of assistance in the recent spat with Spain, which is controlled by the Roman Catholic church.

The Order of Hibernians, he said, is a military organization composed wholly of members of the Catholic church, and he inquired where is the consistency between a religious institution and a society of this character. Mr. Hardenbergh charged the late Bishop Gilmore with having said that with all true Catholics the church comes first and the nation after, but the speaker stated that the A. P. A. proposes to show them that the stars and stripes in these United States takes precedence to the flag of papacy. He rejoiced in the fact that St. Patrick's flag will no longer float over the public buildings in New York state and said that the A. P. A. was instrumental in passing the law which prohibits the flying of flags which, he stated, contaminate the very air they float in.

The American Protective Association, in his opinion, is a permanent organization and will be dead when the declaration of independence and the constitution of the United States are powerless, and not until then. The association, which, he said, is a god send to the American people, was organized at Clinton, Ia., March 13, 1889, and is a better friend to the Roman Catholic than the priest himself, and he expressed a belief that they would all some day realize it.

Then Mr. Hardenbergh came back to his subject and remarked that if the church of Rome makes the same progress in the next fifty years as it has in the past half century, Mr. Hardenbergh will have to do something besides deliver patriotic addresses. At the present time, he said, the church owned a large part of the country and 80 per cent. of the public positions are held by Roman Catholics.

Mr. Hardenbergh said he detests and despises people who will deprive themselves of the necessities of life that they may send gold across the ocean to the pope, and he thinks that Bishop Horstmann's alleged annual salary of \$30,000 or \$40,000 is too great for any man whose life work is ostensibly that of saving souls. Nine tenths of the saloonkeepers of Cleveland, he stated, are members of the Catholic church, and he himself has seen Catholic priests staggering on the streets with drunkenness.

The report, Mr. Hardenbergh stated, that the A. P. A. is an annex of the Republican party is baseless, but it does support the Republican platform as instituted by Abraham Lincoln. The Church of Rome, he said, has been affiliated with the Democratic party so long that now it is difficult to distinguish them. After remarking that he did not think it would be safe for him to meet a Catholic priest in a dark alley at night, Mr. Hardenbergh went on to say that Jefferson Davis was a Catholic, his sister was a superior in a convent, the first attack made on Fort Sumter was by Gen. Beauregard, a Roman Catholic, and his men, the first gun was fired by Robert Ruffin, a Catholic, and the pope was the first crowned head in Europe to recognize the confederacy as an independent state. J. Wilkes Booth, who assassinated Abraham Lincoln, and John Serratt, who attempted the life of Secretary of State Wm. H. Seward, were Catholics, and the latter was finally arrested in the pope's garden and under his protection. A large majority of the criminals of the country, he added, are Catholics, and of 285 families maintained by the city of Cleveland last winter 244 were Roman Catholics.

By this time Mr. Hardenbergh had come to the public school question and after saying that he believed that every American citizen should stand by the "little red school house," stated that ex-Gov. McKinley is friendly to this cause and believes in the instillation of patriotic principles into the minds of the young.

"Had I the power," said Mr. Hardenbergh, "I would sweep from the land all the schools that teach that the pope is a greater man than George Washington. I would drape the teacher's desk with the American flag and say to him 'teach over that flag or get out.' Whenever the parochial schools engage Protestant teachers, then the Roman Catholic will be entitled to a position as teacher in the union schools and were it within my province I would appoint a member of the A. P. A. superintendent of every

school in the country." Then as Mr. Kettering passed a hat among the audience, the last verse of "America" was sung and the lecture was over. Many of the audience were members of the assailed church, who desired to hear what the speaker had to say.

THE REV. T. F. MAHON.

He Has Something to Say About J. C. Hardenbergh.

Mr. Editor: The Wheeling Register of May 22nd, '95, contained, in substance, the following piece of information: "J. C. Hardenbergh, of Cleveland, who has been lecturing on religious topics over the country for some time, and who lately appeared in this city, accompanied by a companion from Wheeling, went down to Bellaire yesterday, and this morning appeared before the police and complained that they had fallen into bad hands. Hardenbergh claimed to have been robbed of \$45, whilst his companion, whose name has been left out of the matter, lost but two. On the strength of this complaint, the police arrested Mrs. Eva Hammond and Luther Boyd, and they will be given a hearing this afternoon before Squire Clark."

"In justice to Hardenbergh and his companion, it may be stated that they could not stand Bellaire book beer, and late last night, being very much under the influence of the stuff that cheers were taken into hands by some one and steered to the place where they were robbed. When they awoke this morning they found themselves in a very serious predicament and were hardly able to account for their being in such a questionable locality. The affair has created considerable comment down at Bellaire."

This is only a portion of the public record of the infamous Hardenbergh whose slanderous utterances disgraced the columns of last night's INDEPENDENT. In Cleveland, his home, the fellow is totally ostracised. His narrow bigotry and brazenly vaunting will never disturb social harmony where his character is known. It remains for the social scum, like the A. P. A. of Massillon, to find one sufficiently degraded to voice the sentiments they are too cowardly to proclaim.

The fellow is beneath the dignity of contempt and the vile organization back of him is a lasting disgrace to American manhood. We submit without refutation their charges and their characters to the judgment of our fair-minded citizens.

T. F. MAHON.

FATAL WHEEL FALL.

John C. Yawkey's Accidental Death at Detroit.

Family friends of John C. Yawkey, who is well remembered in Massillon, will read with deep regret, the following account of his death, taken from the Detroit Journal of recent date:

"Saturday afternoon John C. Yawkey was riding his wheel at a rapid rate upon the asphalt pavement on Washington avenue. At the intersection of Grand River avenue an upward bound car barred his way, and he swung around behind it, but only to find a downward car dangerously near. He was riding so fast that he could not stop in time to save a collision, so he threw himself from his wheel. He struck the pavement with great force, but immediately arose, and beyond a few bruises and scratches, thought himself unharmed."

"In reality he was fatally hurt. The posterior wall of his stomach was ruptured, and the fluids of that organ slowly escaped into the abdominal cavity. "Mr. Yawkey rolled over several times. He did not strike on his stomach; he suffered no inconveniences for six hours; and there was nothing to lead to the suspicion that a vital spot had been injured. The surgeons say that it is a most unusual and remarkable case."

"One of his friends, Charles S. Chapman, took him into the office of the Western knitting mills, brushed his clothes and asked him how he felt. Mr. Yawkey replied: 'All right.' "Let us take a ride then," said Mr. Chapman. And they did mount their bicycles and ride for two miles."

"Mr. Yawkey then went home, ate a hearty dinner, dressed carefully, and escorted a young lady to the horse show. It was not until he had taken her home and he himself was walking down town that he felt pain. He stopped at Stevens & Todd's drug store. Here he became so weak that Dr. Tibbals, of Lafayette avenue, was called and Mr. Yawkey was taken to his home, 362 Jefferson avenue, in a carriage."

"The history of the case was not such as to lead experienced physicians to suspect an injury to the stomach, and the truth was not known until Sunday afternoon, when Mr. Yawkey's sufferings became so intense that Dr. Tibbals called in Dr. Maclean, and it was decided a surgical operation was necessary to determine the exact nature of the injury. "The incision was made on Sunday by Drs. Maclean, Tibbals and Brodie, and the condition of the stomach and abdomen was then discovered. The doctors say that it was too late to save Mr. Yawkey's life. Had the accident been such as to lead to an early operation there might have been some hope."

"The aperture in the stomach was closed, but the patient continued to fail from the inflammation, and death ended his terrible sufferings at 5 o'clock Monday."

THE CITIZEN PROTESTS.

He Has Been Libelled and He Seeks Redress.

Citizen Coxey has a grievance, and he has asked the state of Ohio to adjust the matter according to the law and the evidence. He wants to have editor Campbell, of the Woodsfield Spirit of Democracy, indicted for criminal libel. It seems that the offensive article intimated in language blunt that Mr. Coxey sold out the People's party last fall. It charged that the Citizen was seen going into Chairman Kirtz's office, and otherwise attempts to blacken the fair fame of Mr. Coxey, whose sincerity has never before been seriously questioned.

Precious Metals.

The great mining camps of Cripple Creek, Colo., and Mercur, Utah, as well as those of Wyoming, Idaho and Montana, are best reached via the Union Pacific.

The fast time and through car service on "The Overland Route," are features appreciated by all. For information regarding the above camps address Jas. Dr. Walsh, General Agent, U. P. System, Room 35, Carew Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

LIVELY WASHINGTON

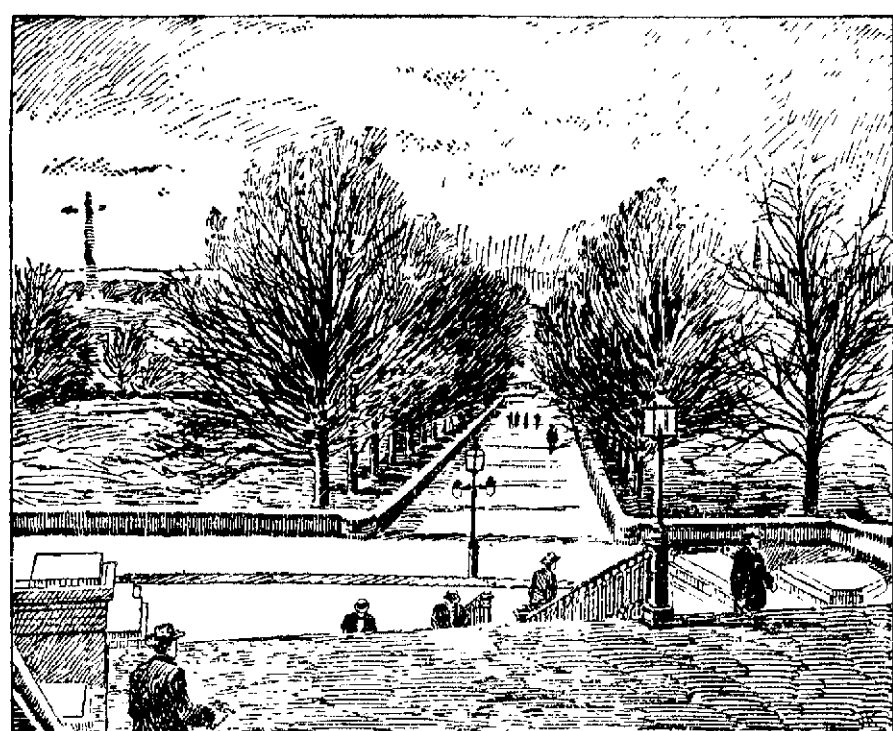
GAY WITH BRIDAL PARTIES, EXCURSIONISTS AND CONVENTIONS.

The Congress of Religious Education—Hard Raps at Senatorial Preaching—Ex-Secretary Foster Speaks a Good Word For the Influence of English Civilization.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Come, gentle spring, ethereal mildness, come, and bring to the capital the brides and grooms, the excursionists, the big conferences and conventions of every sort and the northward flight of travelers who have wintered in the south, and who visit us on their return. Such, though not so poetically expressed, is the song of the Washington caterer, and this year spring came with a suddenness that pretty nearly followed the coldest March, with only three days to turn on, but the good things have come with it. Times may be hard, but people are marrying and giving in marriage, and the bridal parties are more numerous than ever. There is a cloud of excursionists, and, as to the conventions, past, present and to come, they run into dozens—the Colonial Dames, and the literary women, the feminine patriotic and social organizations of other sorts, and educational and religious meetings at great length. We have had the First Defenders and then the great congress of religious education, followed by and partly contemporary with the great arbitration congress. Now we are to have a bull, and then every week will be occupied till July, when the Christian Endeavorers meet, and may the Lord have mercy on their ladies, for they have selected the worst place in the United States for a July meeting. "According to my tell," as we used to say on the Wabash, Cairo, Mobile and Port Yuma are summer sanctuaries compared with Washington.

It will be noted that in the long list not one gathering is political. Congressmen have much to say about that, and they never vote for a convention here in summer. They know too much about it. The centers of activity in politics are now in the west and south. As to con-



LOOKING FROM THE CAPITOL TERRACE TOWARD PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

gress itself, interest in it has greatly abated. To those who love the spicy in politics, however, this is a good time to be here, for since the house finished the appropriation bills and is waiting on the senate it has plenty of time to make fun, and a member can get off any sort of speech he pleases on any pending measure and be in order. There is a chance for some real serious work however. The committees having them in charge have decided to make fights for the general pension bill, the bankruptcy bill, the Nicaragua bill and the measure to settle the Pacific railway debt, which has at last received the nearly unanimous consent of the committees of both houses. And finally Senator Kyle does not quite despair of procuring some action on his bill for creating a national university.

The First Defenders.

Some of the great meetings here this season deserve more attention than they have received and at least two are likely to become historic as marking the beginning of new movements. Very pleasant indeed was the return of the First Defenders, 130 men, comprising nearly all the survivors of that Pennsylvania battalion which was the first to reach the city after Sumter was fired upon. All the veterans and existing military organizations turned out to escort the old fellows up Pennsylvania avenue. They were entertained royally, received by the president and Speaker Reed, listened to a great many speeches, had an excursion down the Potomac and to the historic forts and resurrector 1,000 curious incidents of April, 35 years ago. It was good for the health to hear them laugh as they told how things then looked, and if they do not exaggerate Washington must have been a rather measly place in 1861, extensively spotted with mudholes in wet weather and so dusty in dry that life was a burden. Of course they did not neglect to denounce the oft published statement that the first troops to arrive were from Massachusetts.

The first national congress of religious education was designed by its organizers for the beginning of a new and better system of dealing with modern unbelief and religious indifference. It was a remarkable gathering indeed, not only for the prominence and ability of those who participated, but for the outspoken frankness on present evils and the failure of Christians to grapple with them effectively. The speakers did not exactly admit that Christianity was a failure as against the evils of great cities, but they came as near it as prudence allowed. There were some very hard raps at Dr. Parkhurst and various sensational preachers. Rev. Dr. J. R. Davies of

New York told of one who preached on "The Gospel of Baseball" and of another who announced that on the next Sunday he would preach on "Bad Breath," and when a large congregation had gathered took as his text a verse which refers to St. Paul breathing forth threats. On one point the preachers were practically unanimous—that infidelity must now be studied as thoroughly as physicians study disease, and even children in Sunday school lessons must at least be taught the rudiments of a proper interpretation. If this congress is to be a regular annual affair and its advice is to be followed, many thousand preachers in this happy land will have to study very hard indeed and the pulpits will be extremely lively for the next few years.

Most interesting of all, however, and in my opinion, destined to mark the beginning of a great international reform, is the arbitration conference, to which every state sent able delegates. It has been a surprise to everybody. I have seen many great gatherings of representative men and women, but I certainly never saw the superior of this one and rarely if ever its equal. There was not a weak man in it; there was not a foolish thing said or done. "Peace cranks" won't do for a phrase to describe such men as President James B. Angell of the Michigan university, Hon. Edward Atkinson, Hon. John A. Kasson, Hon. John W. Foster, ex-Senator Edmunds and many others equally eminent, and nearly all men who have either taken part in actual war or figured prominently in diplomacy or both. The speeches were of that high order that they might be printed as the classics of peace. An interesting fact was that, though there were many speeches, long and short, there was no repetition. Each man developed the subject along the line of his own specialty.

Mr. Atkinson dealt with the economic waste of war and reasoned that with peace in the five European states which buy food and fiber from us, their great armies disbanded, they would soon be worth many times more to us as customers than now. "And yet," said he, "this country has just wasted \$7,000,000 in the construction of two basely named commerce destroyers." We

are spending millions to destroy our best customers and complaining that business is unprofitable. President Angell kept the humanitarian view and went largely into history. He made one statement that created astonishment akin to a sensation. It was that while we had had but two foreign wars we had been participants in 80 arbitrations and quasi arbitrations. From this he deduced the argument that Providence had clearly designated us to lead the nations in establishing a high court of peace. Hon. Carl Schurz took the ground that arbitration at this stage of the world's progress would settle great questions more effectively than war. Like several other speakers he could not altogether refrain from a few sly digs at political adversaries and was severe on public men who recently talked in a way to excite the war spirit. Judge Edmunds spoke on the practicability of general peace by arbitration and very nearly succeeded in proving that with the increasing cost of wars it would soon be so that nothing else was practicable. Ex-Secretary Foster spoke briefly on the same branch of the subject.

A Word For England.

I have often talked with Secretary Foster on the general effect upon the world of the great power exercised by England in the east, and at each conversation find him a little more enthusiastic about the good results. The last time I talked with him he made this sweeping statement: "I believe I have now visited and to some extent inspected all the English possessions from the Mediterranean clear around to Hong-kong, and there is not a place the English flag has been planted that English power and administration have not greatly improved the condition of the people. In fact, England seems to have thoroughly learned the great lesson of conquering, conciliating and improving at the same time—at least in every part of the world except Ireland." Much was said by nearly all the speakers to the effect that arbitration for the world must begin by a close alliance of the great English speaking nations—in short, that England and the United States must first establish a permanent court and insure their mutual peace beyond a peradventure and then all other nations will speedily follow the example. Let us hope so.

J. H. BRADLE.

Removed the Danger Signal.

"I see that you have taken down the barometer that used to hang on your wall."

"Yes. It was too suggestive. There was always a storm brewing."—Detroit Free Press.

THE NEW SCHOOL BOARD

A Busy Time of It at Navarre Last Night.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES NAMED.

Lots of Applicants for the Place of Principal—A New and Impartial Examination to be Undertaken—Other Nearby Towns Heard From.

NAVARRÉ, May 7.—The union school board met in regular session Wednesday evening. The members present were: Loew, Allinder, Garver and James, Mr. Goshorn being absent. The bond of D. K. Allinder, as clerk, signed by H. R. and W. L. Bennett, as sureties, was approved and the oath of office administered by John Loew. The teachers' salaries and the bill of A. Garver for text books, were ordered paid. Trust Officer Paxton was allowed \$4 for looking after sixteen truants. Loew and Rhine were appointed a committee to see teachers now employed by the board, in reference to being retained. On motion of Loew, candidates for graduation are to be examined by an impartial examining committee. The clerk was instructed to communicate with Supt. E. A. Jones, of Massillon, with regard to his taking charge of this new examination. There are seven applications for the principalship now on file.

The Navarre Stoneware Company has closed down for a short time.

The funeral of Mrs. Catharine Kline took place Wednesday morning.

KILLED AT BEACH CITY

BEACH CITY, May 9.—J. F. Cunningham, a brakeman on a Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling coal train, fell from a north bound train, as it passed through here last night. He was ten cars from the locomotive. The train passed over him and subsequently passenger train No. 8 also passed over him. Both legs were cut off. When found he was still conscious, and able to give his name and home. He resided at Uhrichville, to whom word has been sent. He was about 25 years of age. The body is still here awaiting advice from relatives.

KILLED AT ORVILLE.

ORVILLE, O., May 9.—Alex C. Harper, of Orville, an ex-soldier and printer by trade, was killed on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad near the water tank a mile east of Orville Friday morning about 9:30 a. m. On his person were found pension papers. His right leg was broken in two places below the knee, his right side arm shoulder crushed. He was about 55 years old and enlisted at Marietta in 1861. Coroner Steinfeld was telegraphed for. The railroad company placed the body in the hands of Wintersteen & Stansbury, undertakers, and Mayor W. Ramsey has possession of the deceased's effects.

SQUIRE GOSHORN'S ACCIDENT.

NAVARRÉ, May 8.—Squire Goshorn, of Navarre, met with a serious accident Wednesday morning about 8 o'clock. He and a Mr. Rickard had started to Canton in a one horse spring wagon, and had driven but a short distance when one of the shaft clips broke and let the shaft fall on the horse's heels. This frightened the horse and he began to lunge forward. Mr. Goshorn, in getting out of the wagon, was struck by the hind wheel and knocked down, the wheel passing over the body near the hips. Mr. Goshorn had a revolver in his hip pocket and fell on it with such force as to fracture the bones of the hip joint, also tearing several of the ligaments.

NOTES FROM NAVARRÉ.

NAVARRÉ, May 7.—Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Menuez and Mrs. J. C. F. Putman, of Massillon, called on Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Gans, Sunday.

Mrs. Price, of Dundee, spent a few days last week at the home of I. B. Poock.

Quarterly meeting services were held at the M. E. church on Sunday. Presiding Elder Mathers had charge of the services.

A number of Navarre people went to Massillon Sunday evening to hear Bishop Ninde.

B. N. Gorsuch returned to his home in Condit, O., last Friday.

Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Cori, Mr. Clark and Miss Wilson, of Middlebranch, were guests at the home of J. M. Cori over Sunday.

The E. D. will hold a social at the home of Mrs. Barnard next Tuesday evening.

Preparations are being made for the observance of Memorial Day. The U. B. choir will furnish the music.

The Catholic mission closed Sunday evening. Large crowds were in attendance.

CANAL FULTON LETTER.

CANAL FULTON, May 7.—Mrs. J. M. Lester and Mrs. G. L. Albrecht, of Massillon, spent yesterday in town on a business mission. It is reported that they were very successful, and as a result the larders of some of the good housewives of Fulton are expected to be better filled than usual with good things to eat.

Colonel Bain, of Kentucky, delivered the last lecture of the course last evening at the school hall. Mr. Bain is an eloquent and pleasant speaker and enjoyed free from the ostentation so common among platform orators. His subject, "Among the Masses," was a very entertaining one, being replete with wit and wisdom, and was intensely enjoyed by the large audience.

The 15-month-old daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Yoder was buried here yesterday. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Mather, presiding elder of the district, assisted by the pastors of the various churches of the community. We had an interview this morning

with a Mr. Hoover, an attorney from Eikhart, Ind., who is visiting relatives here. Mr. Hoover is a Democrat, and though he does not believe in protection, he thinks McKinley will be nominated and elected and thinks his election will be followed by a boom in business, for a few years at least. He says that at least three-fourths of the Republicans of Indiana prefer McKinley to Harrison or any other candidate.

The board of education at its regular meeting this week elected all the old teachers. Our schools, under the management of Prof. J. H. Foelt and an efficient corps of teachers, have been very successful. The graduating class this year numbers thirty, and a number of them now hold certificates qualifying them to teach.

DEATH OF B. F. BUXER.

WILMOT, May 7.—Benjamin F. Buxer died last evening of consumption, at the age of 45 years. A wife and two children survive him. Mr. Buxer was well known throughout Stark county, having at one time been connected with the Canton News-Democrat. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock, Friday afternoon, under the direction of the K. of P. lodge, of which he was a member.

NOW IT IS EDITOR M'BRIDE

He Buys a Flourishing Columbus Newspaper.

John McBride has purchased the Columbus Record, a weekly newspaper with a large circulation. The Columbus State Journal says today:

"The late publisher, Mr. W. P. Brown, stated last evening that it was one of the quickest newspaper sales on record. Mr. McBride walked into the office, and after talking for twenty minutes about the property pulled out a certified check and the property was transferred. The price paid was not stated. Last evening a chattel mortgage was filed showing that John McBride gave notes for \$500 due in three months and \$500 due in six months to Mrs. Louisa Brown to secure the balance of the purchase price on the plant. It is understood that Mr. McBride will heartily espouse the cause of Senator Hysell and that from now on until the primaries will do yeoman service for his friend. The new editor announces that the paper will be run on an independent political basis and considerable attention paid to the labor interests. Senator Hysell has felt the need of an organ in the fight and has now secured it. His friends claim that the deal closed yesterday will result in his nomination."

New Time Schedule.

The following new time schedule for the W. & L. E. railway, will go into effect on Sunday, May 10: East—Train No. 7, 6:25 a. m.; No. 1, 1 p. m.; No. 3, 6:50 p. m.; (stops here); No. 5, 12:30 a. m.; (stops here). West—No. 2, 4:45 a. m.; No. 4, 9:40 a. m.; No. 6, 1:10 p. m.; No. 8, 7:40 p. m.; (stops here). Nos. 7, 1, 5, 2, 6 and 8 will run daily; Nos. 3 and 4 daily except Sunday. All passenger trains on the river division will also run Sunday. Train No. 2 leaving each morning at 4:45 allows ten hours in Toledo.

EXCITEMENT IN SPAIN.

The United States' Protest Makes the Dons Very Angry.

MADRID, May 11.—There are evidences of growing popular excitement in Spain over the attitude of the United States government toward the question of filibusters captured on board the Competitor. The news of the capture of the men on the Competitor was received with great satisfaction and rejoicing. It was felt to be the first opportunity that had been offered to make an example of those engaged in feeding the insurrection. The popular demand for their execution is general and is likely to become vociferous. Little account is taken of the refined questions of treaty interpretation involved in the protest of the United States government against the execution of the sentences. The action of the United States is regarded rather as an expression of sympathy with the insurrection, and there will be a strong popular clamor to disregard it.

NO TROOPS CALLED OUT.

Governor Mitchell Denies a Sensational Story From Cuba.

TALLAHASSEE, May 11.—Governor Mitchell's attention has been called to the dispatch from Tampa stating that he had telegraphed to Major Connelly to hold the Fifth battalion in readiness for immediate action, on account of the bold stand taken by the president regarding the imposing of the death sentence on the men captured aboard the Competitor. The governor stated emphatically that he had had no recent communication with Major Connelly on any subject and expressed surprise that such a report should have gotten abroad.

SPAIN ADMITS DEFEAT.

The Premier Says Spanish Arms Can't Subjugate Cuba.

MADRID, May 11.—At a meeting of Conservative senators and deputies, the premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, declared that it would be impossible to introduce reforms for Cuba before the situation there had become normal again. He admitted that the Spanish arms alone would fail to terminate the war, but he said he believed that the discouragement of the insurgents and the prevalence of racial hatred among them would contribute largely to the cessation of hostilities.

Your Life Insured—In a Day.

Our insurance is protected by bankable paper on the Capital City Bank of Columbus, O. There can be no stronger guarantee given you. We dare not use a bank's name without authority, if you doubt it, write them. Good health is the best life insurance. Wrights Celery Capsules give you good health, they cure Liver, Kidney and stomach trouble, Rheumatism, Constipation and Sick Headache. 100 days' treatment costs 10 a day. A slight draft on above bank, in every \$1 box, which brings your money back if we fail to cure you. Sold by Z. T. Batsly, druggist.

MARCHIONESS DE POMPADOUR

An Adventuress Who Ruled the Throne, the Army and the State.

We hear much of the new woman and the field of effort and usefulness she proposes to mark out for herself, but the history of the race from the days of the captive Jewess Esther to the present time goes to prove that women have asserted their influence despite laws, creeds or prejudices against them.

In the records of historic adventuresses which well deserve the attention of an able pen than mine there is not one more replete with vital human interest than that of Jeanne Antoinette Poisson, who was born in Paris Dec. 29, 1721.

Poisson was the family name of the child's mother. Of the antecedents of this mother but little is known. When the daughter became famous, the historians of the time attempted an investigation of her genealogy, but the result is not satisfactory. The famous Voltaire, whom the great woman befriended, was willing to concede her a legitimate birth and a reputable ancestry, but late in life he confessed that in writing and speaking of Mme. de Pompadour's descent he drew on his imagination for his facts.

The mother called herself Mme. Poisson, the first name suggesting marriage, but it is now well known that she was never married. Nominally a milliner and a woman of great beauty and much intelligence, she became a favorite in Paris at a time when from the hovel to the throne vice ran rampant and the marriage tie was regarded as a rope of sand.

The memoirs of Mme. de Pompadour are notoriously unreliable, particularly in the early chapters, in which, with praiseworthy but futile effort, she tries to shield her mother's name and defend her own legitimacy. The general belief is that she

of conversation for his courtiers and attendants, and that was "the intraculous beauty of the rural bride."

As no French king had yet lost his throne and head at the bidding of an enslaved and outraged people the word of the monarch was law, and there had not yet risen a man who dared even to oppose his wishes or his whims.

A few days after the first meeting the king was back at the D'Etioles farm again, and when the young wife, with a woman's keen intuition, saw through the motive for his coming all her ambition was aroused and all the innate love for admiration stirred into vigorous life. The king loved her, and she knew it before the confession came from his lips.

The king led the husband into the orchard, and they had a long conference. The man loved his wife dearly and boldly acknowledged it. "Fortune and a future, or poverty, disgrace and death—choose between them," was the king's ultimatum. "I shall leave the whole matter to my wife," said D'Etioles. "If she is willing to leave me for you, sire, I must submit, for her happiness is the one object of my life."

If there had been a spark of manliness in the heart of Louis XV, he would have honored the farmer and left him his beautiful wife, but that has not been the manner of the French or of other kings.

The master and the man returned to the house, and the case was stated to the young woman, the husband saying but little, while the king was eloquent as to the advantages that would result to all.

"I have loved my husband, who has been very good to me and to my mother," said the wife when she was called on to decide, "but I feel it is my duty to obey the commands of my king, whom may heaven long preserve."

D'Etioles, though crushed, offered no further objections. He took his wife's



MARCHIONESS DE POMPADOUR.

was the daughter of a well to do butcher. A minority, however, lean to the belief that her father was a married man of good family, who at the time of her birth was a receiver of taxes for the city of Paris. There are good reasons for the truth of the latter belief.

Although Mme. de Pompadour's mother was beautiful and well educated for the times, it is well known that she was poor till her daughter's triumphs lifted her into opulence. Yet the daughter was remarkably well taught. She knew several languages, and was regarded as one of the most brilliantly cultured and thoroughly intellectual women of her day. It is understood that the money for this training was supplied by the girl's father.

At the age of 19 Jeanne Poisson, most of whose life had been spent in convent schools, was a young woman of fascinating beauty and unusual intelligence. Warned, no doubt, by the failure of her own life, the mother carefully guarded that of her daughter.

The two were living near Versailles when the attention of a rich young farmer, Le Normand d'Etioles, was attracted to the girl. On his part it was a case of love at first sight. The mother encouraged the suit, and as a result Jeanne Poisson became Mme. Le Normand d'Etioles within three months.

The life of the young people promised to be happy. D'Etioles' fine farm lay on the confines of the royal forest of Senart, where King Louis XV, like his ancestors, was fond of hunting.

Jeanne had not been married a year and was not yet 21 when the king and his mounted followers halted for inquiry and refreshments at the charming farmhouse of D'Etioles. The husband was away at the time, but with captivating grace the young wife attended to the wants of the royal party.

So fascinated was Louis by the beauty and culture of his fair hostess that he remained for hours, and Jeanne, flattered by the royal approval, sang and played for him. When the king left, he kissed her hand, on which he had placed his signet ring.

There was no more pleasure in forest hunting that day for the king. He had other game in mind. He had but one topic

the world should appreciate her nobler qualities.

As soon as Paris had witnessed of peace celebrations Mme. de Pompadour inaugurated a series of fêtes, which for comprehensiveness and brilliancy had not up to that time been equaled in any capital of Europe. Balls, concerts, parades, theatrical displays, art exhibitions and literary gatherings became the order of the day and drew the world to Paris. In these splendid and far from idle efforts the madame had the energetic aid of the able Bernis and of the already famous Voltaire.

Louis XV, like so many of his predecessors of the same family, lacked continuity of affection, persistency of principle and adhesion to policy. It is due him to say that the power of his favorite produced court jealousies and led to incessant court intrigue. There were other beautiful women, eager for his admiration, and these were skillfully thrown in his way, so that at length his devotion to the woman he had stolen from the farmer D'Etioles began to weaken, and at this point the tact and force and mental power of Mme. de Pompadour manifested themselves with unexpected vigor and splendor.

That she ever loved the king as a man is doubtful. She clung to him because of the power the alliance gave herself. And now when she saw that his love was departing she made no objection and showed no sign of jealousy, but rather joked him about his change, and even aided him in his daring amours.

But meanwhile Mme. de Pompadour made herself absolutely essential to the king's personal and state affairs. She showed a deeper interest if possible in his health and comfort. She saved him the trouble of much thinking, for which nature had given him neither liking nor fitness, till at length he left all his affairs in her hands. Their places were reversed. She became the ruler, and he the mere toy and figurehead of the nation.

Not satisfied with controlling the king, this forceful woman, whose energy was as remarkable as her intellect, dominated the cabinet, directed its counsels, and even vetoed its decisions that did not meet her approval.

She brought the army and navy under her control and shifted gray haired admirals and generals about at her own accord. Not satisfied with this, she regulated the taxes and directed the financial policy of the kingdom.

With the tact of a Machiavelli she favored by turns all creeds and parties, and by favoring the leaders secretly kept the allegiance of their followers. Regarding herself as a power in France, the surrounding nations accepted her at her own estimate, and the ambassadors of every land at the court of Versailles were rivals for her friendship and influence.

Maria Theresa of Austria, a great woman herself, was quick to see the power of La Marchioness de Pompadour. The Austrian empress wrote the French adventuress an autograph letter, and so brought about the alliance of France and Austria against Frederick the Great of Prussia.

It was thought that Mme. de Pompadour was eager to imitate Catherine of Russia, herself a peasant, and reach the throne. The attempt of Danilovs to assassinate the king, in which she had no hand, brought her into temporary disgrace, and she retired for the time from the court. But she was not the woman to rest under a false charge, or to pine out her life in seclusion. Within a few months the king recalled her, and her power was greater than ever.

In the war against Prussia disaster followed the appointment of her favorites to command. She caused the able Bernis to be dismissed from the theater and replaced him with the fussy Choiseul, who soon became her master.

Mme. de Pompadour died April 15, 1764, at the early age of 43.

Her power had become so great, and she used it in such an arbitrary way, that she came to be loathed by the nation, and her death was regarded as a blessing.

The king had ceased to love her, yet till the end he remained her tool and her slave.

There are few careers more remarkable than this. Bad and selfish she undoubtedly was, but up to the time of Mme. de Pompadour no person had appeared in France who did so much to foster science, letters and the fine arts.

ALFRED R. CALHOUN.

A "LADY BURGLAR."

Unusual and Unpleasant Pursuit For the New Woman.

Miss Ella Webber of Chicago, tiring of the ordinary feminine pursuits, decided to enter the field of activity which her brother-in-law, Charles Shaw, adorned. The result has been interesting for the police of the Windy City, for Mr. Shaw's favorite occupation is obtaining possession of other persons' property in a quiet and unostentatious manner. According to the police, Miss Webber is admirably adapted to the profession she seems to have chosen, because she looks absolutely guileless and innocent. Nevertheless she is a self-confessed burglar and she attempted to rob a flat the other day under the direction of her brother-in-law.

Miss Webber's explanation of the whole affair—which, by the way, she withheld



ELLA WEBBER.

until her brother-in-law had escaped—is that she was acting under a strange, Svengali-like influence which he exerted over her.

"He fascinated me," she said. "He is a brilliant man. He possesses a rare education and he converses so as to hold one rapt. When he proposed to me, 10 days ago to help him out a house, I cried, but I consented. Then I told my brother. He talked to me wisely about it, and I decided to have nothing more to do with a wrong idea. But last Saturday my brother-in-law renewed his importunities. I went with him to the flat at 1100 Washington boulevard. The rest of it seems to me as if it had happened in a trance."

SWARMING OF BEES.

Swarming Preferable to Dividing When Honey Is the Sole Object—After Hiving.

While dividing has taken the place of swarming to a very great extent, swarming is preferable in many instances. A good swarm of bees, for real business, cannot be substituted by any division. A natural swarm for the first 30 days will store double the amount of honey, and in many cases five pounds to one, that any division of equal strength will do. It will take a division all of 20 days to catch up to a natural swarm in condition for storing honey. It makes some difference where the division is located after the colony is divided. If it is set in the same apiary, all the old bees or the working force will return to the old location, and no work of any consequence will be done for ten days or more. If the same division is taken one or more miles away, then but little if any of the working force returns. Hence they are in much better condition for business, but will not even then equal a natural swarm, according to a writer in The American Agriculturist, who adds:

When honey is the sole object, I have always obtained the best results by allowing my best colonies to cast a swarm, if reasonably strong. It is true we cannot count largely on swarms if we have them in empty hives, but to receive the best result we must use either empty combs or foundation instead. The swarming limit should extend to first swarms only, as there can be no advantage in after swarming. Second swarms often do well, but it weakens the parent stock to such an extent that it is not profitable. In hiving swarms be certain you have the queen inside of the hive. If you have not discovered the queen in hiving, see that all the bees are in the hive. A small cluster of bees left on the outside may contain the queen, and if so they are liable to swarm off again, and may leave you a good deal.

After hiving give them an abundance of ventilation, either by enlarging the entrance or shading the hive from the hot rays of the sun, or both, and especially if the swarms are large. In swarming bees fill themselves with honey to the utmost limit. Hence more ventilation is required than at any other time. It is always an advantage to give the swarm a frame of a brood from some other colony to commence house-keeping on. Never allow a swarm of bees to remain long after settling, but hive them as soon as possible. Swarms often return to their hive after issuing. This is evidence that the queen has not taken wing with them, and she may be found crawling about the hive, having bad wings and being unable to fly.

Sorghum as Stock Food.

In the west it is almost as common for farmers to sow a piece of ground in sorghum for fodder as it is for the Illinois farmer to have his potato patch. If sown early, about corn planting time, two crops can be cut. The first should be cut just before it heads out. There is almost no uncertainty about the second crop, as all who are acquainted with the habits of sorghum know of its inclination to throw out suckers, even when cut late in the fall. The first crop, if cut as above, is very soft and is eaten freely by all kinds of stock. Different plans are taken for harvesting, the most common of which is to mow, cure and rake the same as hay. Some have used the common binder, which is a very nice way, but bales should be small and loosely bound so as to give a good chance to cure. One reason why western farmers have gone into it extensively is on account of its drought resisting qualities. Many in Nebraska said nothing withstood the drought but the sorghum patch. The writer of the foregoing asks in Farm, Field and Fireside: "If western farmers find sorghum such a good thing, why not farmers of Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin? Seed is cheap, and you cannot lose in a small experiment."

The Jack Rabbit Pest.

Bulletin 8 of the division of ornithology, United States department of agriculture, furnishes an exhaustive statement of the whole subject of the jack rabbit pest in the west. From this bulletin it is made to appear that rabbit proof fences are the only reliable protection, but hunts or drives conducted on a large scale will kill thousands of the pest. Bounties are not recommended, but co-operative drives and slaughter for market are advised as the best means to reduce the number of rabbits. It is not believed that they will ever become as serious a pest in our western country or Texas as they have long been in Australia, but certainly every effort should be made to reduce the number of rabbits.

News and Notes.

Trustworthy agricultural authorities believe that potatoes will be a safe crop this year wherever best methods are practiced.

The free seed distribution for 1896 ordered by congress allows 15,000 packages of seeds to each member of both houses of congress, to whom application should be made.

It is made to appear that alfalfa is marching eastward.

American Cultivator expresses the opinion that "it rarely pays to buy different kinds of chemicals and to mix together unless it can be done on a large scale."

A Rural New Yorker correspondent tells that silage may be made from dried corn; in a word, the corn may be cut up as for fodder and put into the silo at the farmer's leisure.

All kinds of grain are benefited by applications of phosphate.

The growth of the honey industry has been very rapid. According to the last census, the production during the preceding year was 63,398,327 pounds, compared with only 25,743,208 pounds ten years earlier.

In all parts of the country are tracts of land from a few square rods to many acres in area that are favorably located for irrigation.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

An increased pension has been granted to Oliver Brady, of Massillon.

Dr. and Mrs. Hattery have moved into the Henry property, in East Main street.

Joseph Goulet has come down from the Soldiers' home at Sandusky to visit his family.

A marriage license has been granted to Charles Bach and Anna Edwards, of Justus.

Albert Howard is contemplating the erection of a fine new residence in South Erie street.

Elizabeth H. Schlott has been appointed guardian of Vesta and Carl McGeehan and Vert W. Schlott, of Canton.

W. C. Cook, recently of Dalton, and a brother of ex-Police Court Clerk S. N. Cook, of Columbus, was appointed as visiting conductor from the state-at-large by the Ohio penitentiary managers this week.—Wooster Republican.

Miss Mamie Beatty, of Massillon, one of Ohio's young ladies that scatters rays of sunshine by the way because of her pleasant ways, is stopping at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Roberts.—Martinsburg Cor. Altoona Tribune.

Julius Whiting, jr., has been named as one of the sergeants-at-arms and as George F. Miller as one of the door keepers at the St. Louis convention. They were notified of their appointment Tuesday. They both reside in Canton.

The Pennsylvania railroad offers an annual pass to the farmer along the line of its road who most beautifies his farm in the railroad's vicinity. If the farmers take up this offer, the Pennsylvania lines will present a grand panoramic view of fine landscape gardening.—Toledo Blade.

James Wagener returned Thursday evening from Toledo, accompanied by Adam Beard, his father-in-law, who has been an inmate of the Toledo hospital for insane for some months past. Mr. Beard has entirely recovered his reason and is also in excellent condition physically.

They have their own times in Canton, too, with their hand concerts. At the last one, in addition to the howling of street Arabs, clanging of street car and bicycle bells, a party of young people with a highly developed sense of humor sat on the roof of the Eagle block and threw water and missiles on the crowd below.

The Rev. Duncan MacGregor arrived in town Friday afternoon, reported at the opera house at 8 o'clock, and a half hour later took a train for Canton. Mr. MacGregor was to have pointed out the errors made by R. G. Ingersoll in his speech, "The Foundations of Faith," but the absence of a single auditor made the postponement of his address necessary.

The grocery store which Otto E. Oberlin opened at Stanwood, the new post-office located just this side of West Lebanon, about ten days ago, was entered by burglars Thursday night and a quantity of coffee and several boxes of cigars and tobacco were stolen. Entrance was gained by unlocking the front door, and the work was evidently done by tramps.

The price of school books is the subject of more complaint than anything else children need. Some one who has taken the trouble to make a careful estimate, says that the average annual cost of books for each pupil is less than seventy-five cents, and the same authority gives the amount of money spent for chewing wax at three times this amount.

Mr. and Mrs. George Frazee, residing near Mt. Eaton, celebrated the 50th anniversary of their wedding day at their pleasant home last Monday. Upwards of a hundred relatives and invited guests were present, and a very pleasant and enjoyable day was spent. A grand dinner, with the tables spread in the orchard, was a feature of the occasion, and it was a day long to be remembered by all present.

The Canton business men have decided not to close their stores on Memorial day. It was agreed by those favoring the motion that the day falls on Saturday this year and considerable inconvenience would result from closing, as Saturday is the best day in the week. Those opposed to the motion argued in favor of closing from a patriotic point. This was answered by the others that while they were as patriotic as any yet they believed it was to their interest to keep open.

State School Superintendent Corson, S. T. Dial, of Lockland; J. J. Burns, of Canton; Miss Margaret Sullivan, Columbus; Charles Haupt, Wooster; E. A. Jones, Massillon; William Darst, Ada, and Charles L. Loos, Dayton, constituting the board of control of the Ohio Teachers' and Pupils' Reading Circle, met at Columbus Friday night and continued in session today to select lists of books for the various courses of reading for the next school year. It is thought but few changes in the lists will be made.

The Northeastern Ohio Teacher's Association will meet at the high school at Warren, on Saturday, May 16. Music will be furnished by the pupils of the Warren schools. Supt. R. S. Thomas will welcome the teachers. President Mrs. M. M. Bell, of Cleveland, will deliver her inaugural address. "Which is Responsible?" will be answered by Supervisor E. F. Moulton, of Cleveland. "The Function of Environment in Education" will be discussed by L. W. Day, superintendent of the Canton schools. Massillon teachers will be unable to attend on account of their city examination on the same date.

A joint meeting of the directors of the Massillon Cemetery Association and a committee of ladies representing the Women's Cemetery Association, was held at the Massillon Club Friday evening. It was decided that if a reasonable rental rate could be secured from the Massillon Water Supply Company, two trunk lines, embracing about 4,000 feet of pipes, would be laid through the grounds. One of the directors stated this morning that the water supply companies of the surrounding cities furnish water to the various cemeteries free of expense and there is no reason to believe that the local concern will be any less generous.

Coroner McQuate made a careful investigation of matters in connection with Jacob Geis's suicide yesterday, but was unable to report any definite cause for the action. He believes, however, that Mr. Geis has contemplated suicide for some time and had fully made up his mind to end his existence either on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning. Several neighbors reported that Mr. Geis had bade them goodbye the day before his death, saying he was going away. He seemed despondent at the time. The funeral will be held from the Geis residence in Jackson township at 1 o'clock Friday afternoon. Interment at the Massillon cemetery.

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THE VERB "LOVE" TOO MUCH.

Pupils Trip on it at the Boxwell Examination.

The following lists were submitted to sixty five candidates who took the Boxwell examination at Canton on Saturday, May 2. In grammar the grades ranged from twelve to eighty-nine per cent. Some pupils gave case in conjugating the verb "love."

ARITHMETIC.

Divide $\frac{7}{8}$ by $\frac{2}{3}$, to the quotient add the divisor, from the sum subtract the dividend, and multiply the remainder by 42 tenths.

A rectangular field containing $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres is 30 rods wide. How much will it cost to build a fence from one corner to the diagonally opposite corner at 30 cents a yard?

A farmer sold a load of hay whose gross weight was 2 T. 12 cwt. 48 lb. at \$15 per ton. The weight of the wagon was one-third of the gross weight. How much did he receive for the hay?

Two girls attended the Boxwell examination. The first got 85 per cent. in three studies, 76 per cent. in two studies, 74 per cent. and 60 per cent. in the remaining studies; the second got 90 per cent. in two studies, 81 per cent. in three studies, 75 per cent. and 65 per cent. in the remaining studies. Find the difference between their average grades.

A said to B you have 13.8 as much money as I have, and, if you give me \$40, my money will be doubled. How much has each?

If the interest on \$300 for 1 yr. \$ 8 mo. be \$16, find the interest on \$250 for 2 yr. 3 mo. and 124. at the same rate.

A man owns three houses, the first is worth 16 per cent more than the second, and the third worth 50 per cent. of the other two. What is the value of each house, if their total value is \$4,890?

How many gallons of water will fill a cylindrical tank 15 inches in diameter and 55 inches high?

GRAMMAR.

Name the simple personal pronouns of the third person.

Write a single sentence containing nouns in three different cases, and determine the relation of each noun.

"We chose John monitor." Parse the nouns.

Classify verbs according to their use. Give a sentence to illustrate each class.

What is voice? How is the passive voice formed?

Give a synopsis of the verb "to write," in the active voice, using the third person, plural number.

Write a sentence containing a subordinate connective, and tell what it joins.

Write a sentence containing a subordinate clause, and tell what it modifies.

Conjugate love in the passive perfect indicative mode, and past perfect tense.

Analyze by diagram: Recent explorations in Egypt have thrown marvelous light upon ancient history.

HISTORY.

Name the "thirteen original states." Why are they so called?

What is the number of states at present? Name the youngest state.

Locate the following forts and tell for what they are noted: Ticonderoga, Duquesne, Mac Henry and Samter.

What generals have been elected Pres. ident? Name the two states that have furnished more Presidents than any other two.

What wars have been fought by the United States since 1789? Give the dates.

For what are these dates memorable: July 4, 1776; April 30, 1789; July 4, 1826; July 4, 1863.

What was the Ordinance of 1789? The Emancipation Proclamation?

Write a short biography of Benjamin Franklin.

PHYSIOLOGY.

State fully why we should study physiology.

Define the following terms: pericardium, bone, sprain, pleurisy and pericardium.

Name the organs of digestion. Of the circulation. Of respiration.

Name the largest gland in the body and its secretion. Name the three kinds of food that we need. Give two examples of each kind.

Name the divisions of the brain. What is the office of each?

What are the uses of reflex action? How is alcohol produced? What is its effect on plant and animal life? What is its effect on muscular tissue?

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Define the following: desert, pampas, selvas, glacier and snow line.

Name and describe the three great natural divisions that make up the surface of the U. S.

Five systems of mountains center in the Pamir Plateau. Name them and tell what direction they trend.

What do you understand by the flora of a country? By the fauna? By the geographical distribution of plants?

Tell all you can about the Gulf Stream and its benefits to man.

Define isothermal line, thermometer, zone of climate, barometer, estuary.

State five conditions upon which the climate of a place depends.

GEOGRAPHY.

Give the approximate areas of the six great divisions. Name the "Six Great Powers" of Europe.

Name seven of the most important centers of foreign commerce in the United States. Its three principal inland centers.

Name, in order, the five largest cities of Ohio. Name, in order, the three largest ones in Stark county and give the population of the largest one.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

RATIONS FOR FARM HORSES.

The Most Effective Ration For Animals at Work—Three Meals Per Day.

The effectiveness of working horses on farms is often impaired by injudicious feeding. Overloading the stomach with unnutritious food is a common error and is mainly due to the average farmer's dependence on hay as the staple and cheapest food for horses.

Locally, so far as effective feeding is concerned, and especially oats, are always cheaper than hay. Liverymen and those cities who keep horses soon discover this fact. Farm work differs from that on the road in not requiring so rapid motion. Farm horses can therefore be fed more hay, but enough grain or meal should go with it so that the percentage of nutrition can be secured with at too great distention of the digestive organs.

The farmer will find his most effective ration a ground corn and oats, mixed with cut clover or timothy hay, and fed slightly wet, so that the meal and wet hay will adhere. The best proportion is half weight each of the hay and meal. This will of course make the hay more bulky. The ration for a 1,200 pound horse will usually be about 16 pounds of corn and oatmeal per day and the same weight of cut hay divided into three meals morning, noon and night.

On such a ration as this horses will keep at work and in good condition and finally. The feed at night and morning should be slightly larger than at the noon meal. Three meals per day, with long enough interval between them to allow the food to digest, are better than continuous eating even when grain is given.

Timothy hay is much less nutritious than clover. It is also less liked by horses, which should be started in their feed of clover, so that they will not get too much. Usually clover hay should only be fed out and wet and mixed with meal. This wetting the clover will keep the dust in it from injuring horses that are taken winded from hard driving when their stomachs are overloaded. Bran and wheat middlings abound in the nutrition for farm-hung strength. But it is very rare that bran can be fed with advantage to a horse that is working hard. It will sour his stomach, and that is always weakening. But fine middlings have a contrary effect and can be mixed with ground corn and oats, and so fed with the cut hay. A horse at work should be neither constipated nor very loose in his bowels. If the exertment is at any time hard and dry a very little linseed meal will remedy the difficulty. It cannot, however, be given in large quantities, as it is very concentrated food.

When wheat middlings are fed to horses without other grain, they should be mixed with a larger amount of cut hay so as not to become compact in the stomach. It will generally pay to take extra pains to have ground corn and oats to mix with the cut feed, and give this ration steadily each day through the week. On Sunday, when the horse is idle, he may have some linseed meal with his ration, to loosen his bowels and prepare him for digesting his food better during the week following, says American Cultivator, authority for the foregoing.

THE WINDMILL IRRIGATION PLANT.

The windmill irrigation plant is mostly confined to Kansas. It is impossible at present to define its limitations. Its friends assert that it is applicable to the broad uplands as well as to the river bottoms, and Kansas has recently provided a state commission and an appropriation to make a thorough test of this possibility. The measure of the water supply is the measure of valuable agricultural land in the semiarid region. In Dakota water is obtained from wide artesian basins, while Nebraska is reasonably supplied with surface streams, but everywhere throughout this region the underground waters will be brought up by pumping plants when this can be economically done. Thousands of settlers await with interest the development of these possibilities. Their interest is shared by thousands of investors in eastern states and foreign countries, who own mortgage debentures issued upon these dry farms. The aggregate sum of these mortgages is tens of millions of dollars. The foregoing is an extract from William E. Smythe's article on arid America in The Century Magazine. He says:

The development of this source of supply, however, does not abate the demand for national action looking to the wise regulation of interstate streams. The salvation of great investments and the extension of the irrigable area to the rich upland prairies, which cannot be economically irrigated by wells, demand that the flood waters of such rivers shall be conserved and equitably divided between states to which they naturally belong. This matter will involve one of the larger problems of the near future.

SOME POINTS ABOUT FERTILIZERS.

Strictly speaking, the only actual plant food in kainit is the potash, which will average about 250 pounds to the ton. This potash is valued at 4½ cents a pound as compared with that in sulphate of potash, which is valued at 5¼ cents, as reported by Rural New Yorker, which also gives the following valuations:

There is no immediate value in the insoluble phosphoric acid in rock phosphates, though the chemists give it a value of 2 cents a pound, assuming that some of it will gradually become more available. This valuation is not fair to coarse bone, which may not dissolve in the chemist's acid, yet will become available when left for awhile in the ground.

One per cent of nitrogen is equal to 1.21 per cent of ammonia, and 1 per cent of ammonia equals .82 per cent of nitrogen.

CZAR'S CORONATION.

Festivities Have Commenced Preceding the Grand Event Next Thursday.

St. Petersburg, May 11.—Next Thursday the coronation of Nicholas II, czar of Russia, will be celebrated in Moscow, with extraordinary magnificence, and he made the occasion of a series of brilliant entertainments, balls, fetes and military parades of a most gorgeous character. The festivities began on Sunday, the date of the entry of the czar into Moscow, and continue till the 28th, when they will end in a grand and imposing military parade.

All the crowned heads of Europe will have special personal representatives present, besides the ambassadors of the various countries they govern.

On the 14th the impressive ceremonies of the coronation will be performed, followed by a dinner to the court, and an illumination of the Kremlin. Then follow two days of "festivities," first by the court, second by the clergy. On the 17th the anniversary of the coronation of Alexander III, father of the present emperor, will be observed. On the next day, the 18th, will be a grand gala spectacle in honor of the czar's twenty-eighth birthday.

Then follow popular fete days, balls, dinners for the ambassadors and foreign representatives, for those from the provinces of Russia and for the authorities of Moscow. Interspersed with these will be days for solemn religious services, and finally these memorable coronation ceremonies will close with a magnificent military parade.

KAIN TAKES THE PALLIUM.

Impressive Services Conducted by Cardinal Gibbons in St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 11.—Amid the most impressive ceremonies ever celebrated within the walls of the old Cathedral, Right Rev. John J. Kain, archbishop of the diocese of St. Louis, was Sunday invested with the Order of the Pallium, the sacred insignia of his archiepiscopal office.

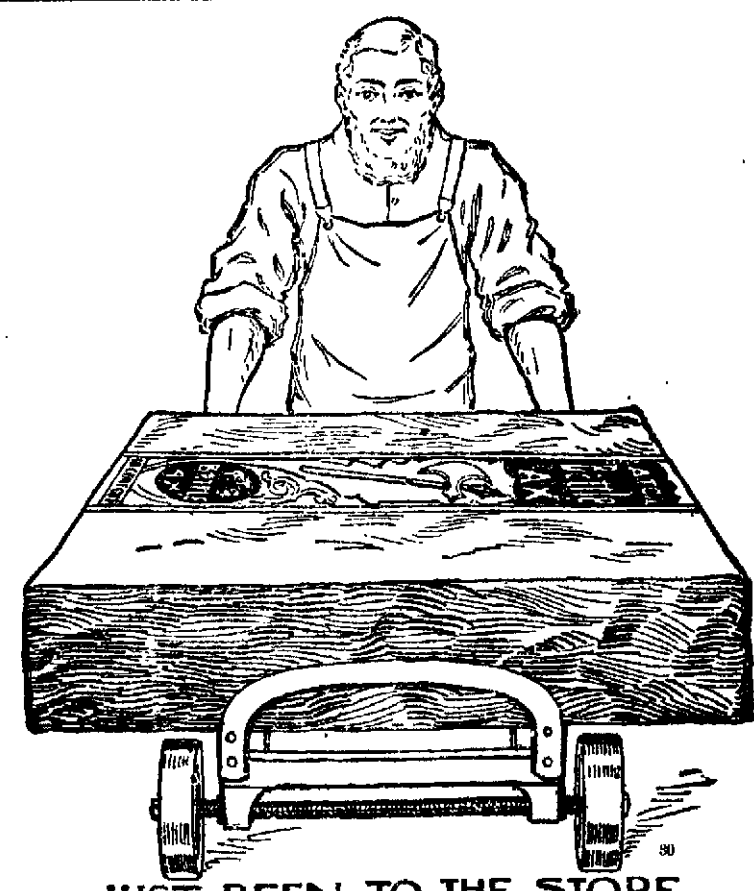
This is the first time in the history of the archdiocese of St. Louis that the investiture of the pallium upon the archbishop has been solemnized. A large number of the most distinguished prelates and church dignitaries from all over the country graced the occasion by their presence, and assisted in the ceremonies. The conferring of the pallium was performed by Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, assisted by 25 archbishops and bishops and 300 or more priests. Bishop Keane of Washington preached the sermon.

DESTRUCTIVE FOREST FIRES.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 11.—Destructive forest fires are raging in several portions of the upper peninsula. The heaviest loss is in Ontonagon county. Here many lumber camps have been destroyed and a great deal of standing pine has burned. At Munising, Alger county, the entire population is fighting flames in an effort to save the town.

OMAHA'S TREASURER CONVICTED.

OMAHA, May 11.—The jury in the case of Henry Bohn, the defunct city treasurer, has returned a verdict of guilty. The penalty is from one to 20 years and a fine to double the amount stolen. The amount aggregates \$105,500.



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